

LIME ROCK GAZETTE.

DEVOTED TO COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, ART, SCIENCE, MORALITY AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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LIME ROCK GAZETTE.

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AGENTS.—THURGOOD, J. D. Barnard, S. S. Soper, Belmont, Washburn & Jordan; Essex Henry Fossett, Jr. E. Cobb, Hogg, Asa Tappan, George Rives, A. Martin, Warren, S. B. Weir, Geo. C. Allen, George Pendleton; Appleton, John M. Fuller; Walbridge, Isaac T. Hall, Wm. H. Barnard.

A Chapter on Youngsters.

There is nothing in this rapidly growing country which attains maturity more quickly than its 'boys and girls.' Every thing in America proceeds on the 'go-ahead' system—our balloons rise higher, our diving bells sink deeper, our steam boats run faster, burst oftener, and kill more people than those of any other land under Heaven. Our men are 'smarter' and stronger, our women more beautiful and fascinating, our people more intelligent, virtuous and happy than in any other country upon the face of the globe. We are the greatest, wisest, wealthiest, and most powerful nation of modern times. Our President is far superior to any ruler whom the world has had since the days of Solomon. All these results have been attained in an incredibly short period of time, it being but as yesterday when the seed of that magnificent tree of empire was planted, which now casts its broad shades from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and invites the oppressed of all climes to repose beneath its shelter.

But there is nothing even in the forced luxuriance of our American hot-bed which can at all compare with the miraculous growth of its children of both sexes, who seem to believe that the rapid progress of the Republic may not be retarded by the want of reasonable re-inforcements from the rising generation. It is surprising the facility with which our sons are converted into young gentlemen, and our daughters into young ladies, in this favored land. The archer, who in England would wear a frock, is here attired in the habiliments of a man, with a stiff stock, a very fierce collar, and a formidable cane to defend himself, if necessary, against other young gentlemen of equal sanguinary dispositions. The young lady, who in lands of slower progress, would be quietly pursuing her education, has here entirely emerged from the chrysalis condition, and bedecked in all the gay hues of the full grown butterfly, is fluttering about the gardens of fashionable life.

Compare an American youngster with a boy of his inches in any other part of the world. Boys in general are well skilled in playing marble, tops, kites, and, like, and there their knowledge stops. The American lad is not only expert in the game, but he knows the materials of which his toys are made, how much they cost, and how to make a speculation with them. These are not the only fields of his knowledge. He soon advances into the deeper mysteries of business and trade. He stands behind a counter, and haggles with a customer by the hour for the value of a cent. He becomes learned in price of corn and potatoes. His parents point with pride to these proofs of the lad's precocity, and exultingly declare he will make his way in the world.

Young ladies advance in a different course with equal rapidity. They have scarcely escaped from the bounds of the nursery, before, through the agency of fashionable boarding schools, they are transformed into little women, never moving a foot or finger except by rule, never drawing a natural breath, but living entirely in the 'high sentimental latitudes,' and in blissful ignorance of all that pertains to this lower sphere. At seventeen or thereabouts, usually called 'sweet seventeen,' they become miracles of learning and science; they have soared to the loftiest heights of astronomy, fathomed all the depths of philosophy, unraveled all the intricacies of mathematics; while the learned languages are the more amusement and recreation of their leisure hours. Thus armed and equipped, they 'graduate,' and are prepared for the great purposes of life—to dazzle with their erudition, and fascinate with their grace, and admiring world.

This is all very charming, no doubt, and proves that we have arrived at a very high state of civilization, but we must plead guilty to preferring the good old times when 'boys were boys,' and 'girls were girls,' and when youth was the season for enjoyment, and not of care and unnatural restraint. The spirit of Mammon has achieved such a mastery over the minds of our countrymen, that we have become proverbial throughout the earth for our insatiable and unceasing pursuits of gain. Unbounded indeed must be its influence, when it transforms ruddy, jovial boys into precocious merchants, tainting with selfishness the simple nature of childhood, reaching to the crooked arts of trade, and perverting it from its original purity and straightforwardness. The triumph of insubordination; of contempt for authority, and rash innovation upon venerable institutions, have been the standing reproach of our country. Might not that stain be removed, if boys were not so soon permitted to become men, but taught by firm and judicious parental discipline, to form habits of obedience and reverence for authority at home? And, even the system of female education, would it not be productive of more beneficial results, if it partook more of the character of domestic training, and were not considered as finished at a period of life when it is not more than fairly commenced?

Our country and our people will arrive soon enough at their 'happiest destiny,' and attain a more healthy and permanent growth, by 'making haste slowly.'—*Republic.*

From Napoleon and his Marshals. Charge of Marshal Macdonald at the BATTLE OF WAGRAM.

BY J. T. HADLEY.

This formed the crisis of the battle, and no sooner did the Archduke see the movement of this terrible column of eight battalions, composed of sixteen thousand men, upon his centre; than he knew that the hour of Europe's destiny and of his own army had arrived. He immediately doubled the lines at the threatened point, and brought up the reserve cavalry, while two hundred cannon were wheeled around the spot on which such destinies hung; and opened a steady fire on the approaching column. Macdonald immediately ordered a hundred cannon to precede him, and answer the Austrian batteries, that swept every inch of ground like a storm of sleet. The cannoniers mounted their horses, and starting on a rapid trot with their hundred pieces, approached to within a half cannon shot, and then opened on the enemy's ranks. The column marched up to this battery, and with it, at its head, belching forth fire like some huge monster, steadily advanced. The Austrians fell back and closed in on each other, knowing that the final struggle had come. At this crisis of the battle, nothing could exceed the sublimity and terror of the scene. The whole interest of the armies was concentrated here, where the incessant and rapid roll of cannon told how desperate was the conflict. Still Macdonald slowly advanced, though his numbers were diminishing, and the fierce battery at his head was gradually becoming silent. Enveloped in the fire of its antagonists, the guns had one by one been dismounted, and at the distance of a mile and a half from the spot where he started on his awful mission, Macdonald found himself without protecting battery, and the centre still unbroken. Marching over the wreck of his guns, and pushing the naked head of his column into the open field, and into the devouring cross fire of the Austrian artillery, he continued to advance. The carriage then became terrible. At every discharge, the head column disappeared, as if it sank into the earth, while the outer ranks, on either side, melted away like snow wreaths on the river's brink. No pen can describe the intense anxiety with which Napoleon watched the progress. On just such a charge rested his empire at Waterloo, and in its failure his doom was sealed. But all the lion in Macdonald's nature was roused, and he had fully resolved to execute the dread task given him or fall on the field. Still he towered unhurt amid his falling guard and with his eye fixed steadily on the enemy's centre, moved steadily on. At the close and fierce discharges of those cross batteries on its mangled head, that column would sometimes stop and stagger back, like a strong ship when smitten by a wave. The next moment the drums beat their hurried charge, and the calm, steady voice of Macdonald ring back through his exhausted ranks, urging them to the desperate valour that filled his own spirit. Never before was such a charge made, and it seemed at every moment that the torn and mangled mass must break and fly.

The Austrian cannon are gradually wheeled around till they stretch away in parallel lines like two walls of fire on each side of this band of heroes, and hurl an incessant tempest of lead against their bosoms. But the stern warriors close in and fill up the frightful gaps made at every discharge, and still press forward. Macdonald has communicated his own set purpose to conquer or die, to his devoted followers. There is no excitement—no enthusiasm such as Murat was wont to infuse into his men when pouring on the foe his terrible cavalry. No cries of 'Vive l'Empereur,' are heard along the lines; but in their place is an unalterable resolution that nothing but annihilation can shake. The eyes of the army and the world are on them, and they carry Napoleon's fate as they go. But human strength has its limits, and human effort the spot where it ceases forever. No living man could have carried that column where it stands but the iron-hearted leader at its head. But now he halts and casts his eye over his little surviving band that stands all alone in the midst of the enemy. He looks back on his path, and as far as the eye can reach, he sees the course of his heroes by the black swath of dead men that stretches like a huge serpent over the plain. Out of the sixteen thousand men with which he started but fifteen hundred are left beside him. Two out of every eleven have fallen, and here at length the tired horse pauses, and surveys with a stern and anxious eye his few remaining followers. The heart of Napoleon stops beating at the sight, and well it may, for his throne is where Macdonald stands. He bears the Empire on his single brave heart—he is the Empire. Shall he turn at last, and sound the retreat? The fate of nations wavers to and fro, like a speck in the distance. Macdonald is seen still to pause, while the cannon are piling the dead in heaps around him.

'Will he turn and fly?' is the secret and agonizing question Napoleon puts to himself. No! he is worthy of the mighty trust committed to him. The Empire stands or falls with him, but shall stand while he stands. Looking away to where his Emperor sits, he sees the dark masses of the Old Guard in motion, and the shining helmets of the brave cuirassiers sweeping to his relief. 'Forward,' breaks from his iron lips. The roll of drums and the pealing of trumpets answer the valley that smites that exhausted column, and the next moment it is seen piercing the Austrian centre. The day is won

—the Empire saved—and the whole Austrian army is in full retreat.

Such was the battle of Wagram, and such the charge of Macdonald. I know of nothing equal to it, except Ney's charge at Waterloo, and that was not equal, because it failed.

On riding over the victorious field, Bonaparte came where Macdonald stood amid his troops. As his eye fell on the calm and collected hero, he stopped, and holding out his hand said, 'Shake hands, Macdonald—no more hatred between us—we must henceforth be friends, and as a pledge of my sincerity, I will send your marshal's staff, which you have so gloriously earned.' The frankness and kindness of Napoleon effected what all his neglect and coldness had failed to do—subdued him. Grasping his hand, and with a voice choked with emotion, which the wildest uproar of battle could never agitate, he replied, 'Ah! sire, with us it is henceforth for life and death.' Noble man! kindness could overcome him in a moment. It is no wonder that Bonaparte felt at least that he had not known Macdonald's true worth.

Flowers.

You are the scriptures of the earth,
Sweet flowers, fair and frail;
A sermon speaks in every bud
That waxes the summer's gale.

You lift your heads at early morn,
To greet the sunny ray,
And cast your fragrance forth to praise
The Lord of night and day.

Sown in the damp and cheerless earth,
You slumber for awhile;
Then waken into glorious life,
And bid creation smile.

Thus, when within the darksome tomb
Our mortal frame shall lie,
The soul freed from the bonds of sin,
Shall join the choir on high.

THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER. A Tale of the Plymouth Colony.

BY H. J. VERNON.

A short distance from the banks of the little river, which divides Scituate from Marshfield, not quite a day's journey from old Plymouth, there stands an antique farm-house, one portion of which is, at least, two hundred years old. Near it, and immediately overlooking the stream, it is a round knoll, now covered with luxuriant corn, but which, tradition says, was once occupied by a block-house. Every vestige of this latter, however, has long since disappeared.

It was at the door of this farm-house, on a bright September morning in 16—, that a group of three persons was assembled. Two were apparently about to set forth on a journey. One of these was an elderly man, attired strictly in the Puritan garb; the other was a youth, who might be about twenty-two, and wearing the insignia of an officer in the colonial forces. The journey of himself and his companion, indeed, had reference to the Indian war carrying on in the vicinity of Narragansett Bay; for the young captain had been sent from Plymouth as a messenger to summon old Miles Ellingwood to the council; it being in contemplation to make an extraordinary levy in order to put an end to the conflict at once. And young Ruthford had been chosen for the messenger, because, as all the colony knew, he was betrothed to the only child of the old man, sweet Ruth Ellingwood.

The third member of the group, as the reader by this time has supposed, was Ruth herself. Her lover had taken occasion, while the old veteran was preparing his horse-girths, to draw her aside and win her from a promise that, on his return, which would be in about a fortnight, she would become his wife. Ruth therefore, was covered with blushes, when the old man called out that all was ready, and in a minute more, the farewells had been said and the travelers were on their way. The fair girl stood watching them until they reached the edge of the forest, where her lover turned and waved his hand to her: then with a sigh, she entered the house.

The depredation of the savages had not, for many years, extended as high as old Miles Ellingwood's farm, and therefore, though the country around was comparatively thinly settled, Ruth felt no alarm at being left thus alone. She had with her a maid servant, who did the rougher work, and there were two male laborers on the place. In those days this was sufficient company even for a young maiden on a lonely bordered farm; so that Ruth slept as sweetly, that night, as if her father had been under the same roof.

On the second day of her father's absence Ruth wandered out, toward sunset, in the direction of the river, and pausing to rest, at the little block-house, gazed thoughtfully upon the scene. The rude structure, formed of logs, had been raised as a defence against the incursions of the Indians, but as for some years that had made no attacks upon that part of the country, the little fortress had been suffered to decay, and was covered now with luxuriant wild vine, which wreathed in fantastic festoons gaily around it. Enchanted by the beauty of the scene, Ruth sat lost in thought until the twilight had deepened into shadow, and the outline of her father's house on the hill could be distinguished. Rising at length to return homeward, she was startled by hearing a 'ugh,' pronounced by a guttural voice near her, and turning hastily around, she saw to her alarm the tawny finger of an armed Indian gazing upon her. He was painted hideously, as if upon a war-party, and his peculiar dress left no doubt

upon the maiden's mind that he belonged to the tribe which was now ravaging the southern settlements. All this, however, was seen in an instant, for her first glance had been sufficient—and comprehending her danger at once, she fled from the spot with all the swiftness she could. But ere she had gone many paces she felt the hand of the Indian upon her shoulder, while a dozen of his confederates sprung up as if by magic all around her, at this instant a laborer of her father's was seen in a field close by. Uttering a wild whoop, the troop of Indians burst away after him, leaving her in the charge of her captor, and following them with her eyes she saw with agony the tomahawk of the foremost savage dashed into the brains of the husbandman. They then rushed towards the house, and as the little garrison had been taken entirely by surprise, and boasted indeed only one man and the maid servant, there was scarcely any resistance made to the furious onset of savages. Their struggles soon brought destruction on themselves. With the ruthless barbarity of Indian warfare, they were inhumanly butchered; a fate which Ruth expected every moment to fall upon herself, but from which, so far as she could judge, she was saved by her captor, apparently the leader of the party. In less than an hour after sunset, the home where she had spent so many peaceful hours was a smouldering heap of ruins, and even the hoary block-house itself had been given up to the torch of the barbarians.

No sooner had the conflagration reduced the buildings to ruins, than the band sat out on their retreat, Ruth being hurried along between the two savages at a rate that almost surprised her feeble powers.

During this rapid march the emotions in her bosom defied description. She saw herself suddenly cut off from all that she loved, with the prospect before her of a speedy death or a lingering captivity. But she thought not of her own sufferings as much as the agony which awaited her lover and her parent, when they returned to find her late home in ruin, and to torture themselves with dark suspicions of her fate.

Meanwhile after a march of some hours, the savages paused for the night, in a little glade, surrounded by thick woodlands, but admirable, projected from observation by the nature of the surrounding country.

Their captives were placed in the circle, around which the savages sat, and by their gestures, Ruth became aware that she was the subject of the conversation, a warm debate appearing to be carried on between the leader of the party and one who seemed to be to him in authority, and by the angry vehemence of the subordinate and the occasional scowls of his companions, she judged that her captor advocated against the rest, the preservation of her life. For a long time she knew not but that the next moment would be her last. Now a savage would turn frowning towards her, and clutching his knife, fiercely speak with angry vehemence for several minutes—while the approving gestures of his companions made her momentarily tremble for her life. Once she thought her last minute had come; it was when the angriest of the group, suddenly starting from his seat, sprang toward her and dexterously waving his left hand in her hair, extended the other, in which, glittered a scalping knife, on high. But Ruth neither shrieked nor trembled, she knew that her life was in the hands of her Creator, and closing her eyes to shut out the sight of the fatal weapon, she bowed her head meekly to the stroke. A minute elapsed and then another, and yet the blade descended not, and opening her eyes with a shudder which even her resigned mind could not avert, she saw to her surprise, that the savage had sheathed the fatal weapon, and was standing moodily over her, while her captor pointed exultingly to her. In a minute after the Indian relaxed his hold of her hair, and retreated, apparently crest-fallen to the group.—All this was inexplicable; and the only solution to the riddle which Ruth could think of that the attack of the savages had been intended as a trial of her firmness, upon which, perhaps, her life had depended.

Often however, during the ensuing hour, while the Indians continued smoking around her, were the sullen countenance of the disappointed savage turned upon her with a look of hate almost demoniac.

And thus passed away one dreary hour during which the mind of the maiden was tortured with the most dreadful suspense. The Indians hung around their fire, seemingly engaged in relating their exploits in battle; while as their narrations proceeded, Ruth could see by their glaring eyes and quicker speech that their thirst for blood was becoming aroused. It was a terrible situation for a sensible mind like her's. Availing of the mercy of her childish captors, with the butchery of her father's household still before her eyes, she expected momentarily, as the passions of her captors became inflamed by the recital of their deeds, to see them start up and make her the victim to their fury. But she trusted in her only help in such an awful emergency; and for the first time, perhaps, since the creation, the voice of heartfelt prayer, went up to the true God in that dark recess of the forest. Yes! Ruth prayed, she prayed for those she loved—she prayed for herself that her fate might be as her Maker willed it—but above all she prayed for the deluded barbarians who held her as their captive. And thus the night wore on

The evening was rapidly advancing, when two travelers left the little highway leading out of Plymouth and struck into a narrow horse path that wound through the forest toward the border settlements. They might have been recognized at a single glance of the father and lover of Ruth. The business for which the former visited Plymouth had been adjusted sooner than she expected, and, owing to a temporary cessation of hostilities against the southern savages, the latter found himself at liberty to accompany Mr. Ellingwood home, his heart beating high, as he rode, with the expectation of seeing Ruth so soon, while a thousand fancies chased each other through the brain, often vague and visionary perhaps, but all centering upon one dear being.

'We shall be at our journey's end ere an hour,' said Mr. Ellingwood, as he saw the twilight thickening around them; 'and were it not for this moon, we should have some difficulty in threading our way through the forest.'

'Yes! but does not the moon give out an unmutually bright light as she rises yonder—but surely,' added the young soldier, checking his steed and looking around doubtfully, that is not the east where that vivid glare appears? Can the forest be on fire?

'The Lord have mercy on his people, if it is so,' answered the Puritan—and if it may well say, on poor Ruth, for verily the conflagration is in the direction of my habitation, and may it not be that the flames have caught it?

'Let us on,' vehemently ejaculated the young soldier, forgetting everything in the lover, 'let us on—the very suspicion is terrible.'

The words had no sooner been pronounced than, without pausing for his companions answer, Ruthford dashed madly on, careless of the gathering darkness, or the thousand obstructions in his path. The father, incited by an equal alarm pressed on in his rear.

As they hurried along, the ruddy glow on the horizon grew more and more intense until its light covered the sky in that quarter half way to the zenith.—They began to hope, as its intensity increased, that it was only the forest on fire; but when they beheld the conflagration decline, flicker, and almost entirely vanish, their hearts became once more filled with uneasy fears. At length they emerged upon the cleared land of Mr. Ellingwood's farm in an instant the spectacle of his smouldering homestead burst upon them.

'My house burned down!—but oh! my child, my child, where art thou?' cried the agonized parent, whose stoicism gave way as he gazed on the desolation before him.

'They have taken shelter, I doubt not in the block-house,' answered the lover turning his horse's head quickly toward it; but how was he astonished, in place of the expected fortress, to see only a smoking pile of ruins, from which occasionally the smoldering flames would leap up in fitful flashes.

'Oh, my God,' bitterly exclaimed Ruthford, 'there has been something beside accident in this. But can they be any where about? Ruth! Ruth! Ruth!' he continued in a loud and agonized voice; but only the woods echoed back his call, and he listened vainly for the answering voice of the inmates of the late dwelling.

'My child! my child!' exclaimed the agonized parent, 'is she no more? If this cup might have passed from me—but the will of God be done. Meantime, however the soldier had sprang from his steed to examine something, which lying half hidden under the ruins, had sent the blood curdling to his heart. With a sickening feeling he gazed upon the body of a man, the head clove in twain and disfigured by the loss of the scalp-lock. For a moment, as he gazed upon it, his breath coming thick and choking, almost depriving him of utterance, could only take his companion by the arm, and point them with horror in his eyes to the mutilated corpse.—But the instant was enough. The quick eyes of the father, anxious for his lost child, at once detected in the body his murdered son. He started back aghast. For an instant neither of them spoke. At length in a dry, husky voice, tremulous with agitation, the father said:

'The Indians!—my child is dead—verily the hand is heavy on me, oh! Lord.' The young officer for a moment stood gazing spell-bound, upon the murdered man then his feelings burst forth.

'By the God of my fathers,' he said, 'I will rescue you, Ruth, if living, and revenge you if dead—' and clenching his hand fiercely he took it on high, as if to call heaven to witness his vow.

'Richard—Richard,' said the father, 'swear not at all!'

'Father,' answered Ruthford, in milder tone, I am rebuked. But let us waste no time. If Ruth is alive she is a prisoner, for surely they have not dared to murder her—we will find their trail and follow on; it is not the first time I have dogged a savage. In the name of our Maker let us go.'

We need not describe their feelings of alternate hope and fear as they searched around the homestead for the bodies of the slain. Ruth was not among them.

'Hope, father, hope,' said Ruthford, 'Ruth is only a prisoner.'

'In the Lord is my trust.' It might be about an hour after the departure of the Indians, when Mr. Ellingwood and Ruthford set out forth on foot in their pursuit. No man travelled in that day without being armed, and both, therefore, carried with them their guns,

together with the common hunting knife then in use. With the sagacity which long practice in border warfare had given to him, Ruthford followed up the trail of the savages. Stooping his body forward to watch the marks of the Indian footsteps, and gliding stealthily along in silence, while the father followed behind, he forced himself at length on the verge of a precipitous descent, from which a narrow path led down into a kind of amphitheatre below, overgrown with dwarf trees, and almost hidden from sight. The keen eye of the young soldier had detected that within the seclusion of the little grove was hidden a party of human beings, no doubt the very ones he sought. His breath grew thick with the excitement of the discovery, but remembering that all depended on his coolness, he checked his emotion, and turning to Mr. Ellingwood, whispered:

'They are there below—all now depends on our sagacity; for as they outnumber us, we must trust to stratagem to rescue Ruth.'

The father answered not, but his eye gleamed, and he pressed the hand of Ruthford warmly. Taking a rapid glance at the landscape immediately around him, the young officer beckoned to his companion, and commenced stealthily descending the declivity.

'Hush!' said Ruthford, when they reached the base of the descent, 'look there.'

The father turned his eyes in the direction indicated, and beheld six powerful Indians sitting in a circle, while his daughter knelt, as in prayer, a short distance off. The sight made him involuntarily lift his piece to his shoulder, but the cautious young soldier, laying his hand upon the old man's arm, and bending down his mouth close to Mr. Ellingwood's ear, whispered:

'Take them in range—move a little to the right.'

The father mechanically obeyed, but the cracking of a dry twig beneath his feet caused the savages to look around. He paused. Neither of the two dared to breathe during that moment of agony. Bending his ear close to the ground, the young soldier, who appeared to be the leader of the party, listened a minute intently, while one of his companions slowly arose and stepped cautiously towards the thicket where Mr. Ellingwood was concealed. A deep breath then came in, or the rustling of a single fallen leaf, would have betrayed the pursuers to the Indians, and sealed not only their own fate, but that of Ruth. The savage came nigher and nigher, and putting his hands out, cautiously removed some of the outermost branches of the thicket. The young soldier might have stabbed him to the heart, almost with out clashing his own position, but by so doing he would have alarmed the rest, and prevented all possibility of a surprise—a plan of attack which held out the only hope that they might prevail against the overpowered numbers of the Indians. He only held his breath, therefore, faintly between his teeth, determined, not to use his knife except in the last necessity. His eagerness, perhaps, saved their lives, for after a moment's unsuccessful searching the savage retired.

For more than five minutes after the retreat of the savage, neither Ruthford nor Mr. Ellingwood moved; but at length the young officer beckoned to his companion and stole stealthily a few paces further to the right. So cautiously did he move that a quarter of an hour elapsed before he had gained the position he sought.

The savages were still sitting in a circle before them, not many yards distant. Their arms had been piled against a log equally distant from themselves and the two companions. The plan of Ruthford was to fire at the group, and instantly rushing from covert to seize the arms of the Indians before they could do so themselves. Every thing was now ready.

'Take the two innermost ones,' whispered Ruthford to his companion—'and leave the leader and tall one behind him to me—ready—fire.'

The report of the two pieces cracked sharply in the air, and two of the savages fell over dead. But the other four sprang up with a loud yell, gazed wildly around an instant, and then recovering from their surprise, darted forward to secure their arms. That moment of hesitation sealed their fate. The lightning is not quicker than was the rush made by the two avengers to get possession of the savages' arms. Seizing a piece with either hand, and kicking the other behind him, Ruthford dashed on to meet his adversaries. One of them was already bleeding, but he raised his tomahawk to strike the young officer. Before he could aim it, however, the piece of Ruthford directed at his brain, went off, and with a sharp, quick cry, he leaped convulsively on high, and then fell to the ground, dead. Ruthford did not pause a moment, for he saw that the other savage who had at first rushed upon him had retreated, and now following him with his eye he beheld the Indian, to his horror, with his hand wreathed in Ruth's hair, and drawing with the other his tomahawk from his belt. The maiden lay at his feet, pale as ashes, stretching her hands out to Ruthford for aid, but unable to utter a word. Not a moment was to be lost. Hastily lifting the other musket to his shoulder, Ruthford glanced his eye rapidly along the barrel and pulled the trigger. 'Good God! the gun flashed in the pan. Everything hung on the next instant. The tomahawk of the savage had providently caught in his belt, and tugging at it vainly until now, he suddenly jerked his knife from its sheath, and drawing the weapon back to the full length of his arm, was about to

plunge into Ruth's heart when at that instant, the tomahawk of Rutherford, with unerring aim, whizzed thro' the air, and as the arm of the Indian descended, hurried deep into his brain. He staggered and reeled around, his blow spending itself upon the air. He clutched the grass in agony as he fell, made one or two convulsive movements, and then all was over. In another instant Rutherford had clasped the trembling maiden to his bosom; while at the same moment the voice of Mr Ellingwood was heard exclaiming, "The Lord God of Israel be praised, how is the spoiler delivered into our hands—my daughter, oh! my daughter."

The struggle between the father and his two antagonists had been short and decisive. The possession of their weapons had given the odds to Mr Ellingwood. One of them had fallen at the first fire, and the other, perceiving the defeat of his companions, had dashed into the woods, and disappeared.

"But you are wounded, father," said Ruth, "oh! Rutherford, see how he bleeds."

And wounded indeed was the parent. The hatchet of the fallen Indian had struck his side which was now bleeding profusely. Ruth, however, bandaged it up as well as her trembling hands would permit, and her joy in a measure damped by this occurrence, the little party, after returning thanksgiving, to that great Being who had preserved them in such imminent peril, set out for the nearest frontier settlement. Before many hours' march they reached the hospitable home of a neighbor, and were welcomed to its shelter with tears of rejoicing.

Ruth rapidly recovered from the fatigue of that eventful night; but her father, alas! was destined to be its victim. His wound proved mortal.

Before he died, however, he insisted on seeing Ruth and her lover united. The ceremony was performed at his bedside.

"God bless you, my children," he said, as he placed his hand on them: then looking to heaven he murmured, "Lord let thou thy servant depart in peace," and thus he died.

Late from California

The New York Journal of Commerce has received from California, by way of Panama, files of Mr Colton's newspaper, the Californian, to the 25th of Jan. There were brought to Panama, from Monterey, by the U. S. ship Dale, which sailed from Monterey on the 25th of Jan. for Panama, for the purpose of taking her commander, Wm. W. McKenn, to that place; he being compelled to return home by reason of ill health.

The Californian reports that order and quiet now prevails throughout the country. The best portion of the inhabitants are said to be friendly to the continuance of our authority over California, and desirous of a union with the United States. The Californian says, "We have all the intelligence, industry and enterprise of California with us."

The U. S. ship Cyane had arrived at San Francisco, from a cruise along the coast of Mexico; she captured fourteen prizes, burnt or destroyed one Mexican brig and two gun boats, and shipped between 30 and 40 guns at San Blas.

Mr. Sargent, late purser's clerk of the Congress, had wandered off into the woods in a state of derangement, and had been missing for several days.

A large and fashionable hotel has been opened by Mr Brown at Monterey.

The U. S. ship Dale had arrived at Monterey from New York on the 30th of December last. Had lost two men by death—Joseph Clark, ships cook, and Wm. Brown, seaman.

The U. S. ship Independence arrived at Monterey on the 24th of January. She left Boston on the 23d of August, arrived at Valparaiso in 34 days, remained seven days, and arrived at Monterey in 40 days, which is pronounced "splendid sailing."

The Lexington, with U. S. troops arrived at Monterey January 28th.

There were fears that the launch of the U. S. ship-of-war Warren, had been swamped in the bay of San Francisco, and that all on board had perished. She had three officers and nine seamen on board. The officers were passed Midshipman Montgomery, acting master of the Warren, his brother, E. M. Montgomery, sons of Capt. Montgomery, of the Portsmouth, and Midshipman D. C. Huggenon, of the U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth. The names of the boat's crew were: George Rodman, seaman, coxswain; Anthony Sylvester, Alexander McDonald, Samuel Turner, Samuel Lane, Milton Ladd, John W. Dawd, Gilman Hilton, Lawson Lee.

The particulars of the battles of the 8th and 9th of Jan. near the Pueblo de Los Angeles, are given by the Californian of the 25th of January.

From these it appears that Commodore Stockton, at the head of about 600 men, left San Diego on the 29th of Dec., and marched to the City of Angels, 150 miles distant, and on the 10th of Jan., after two days hard fighting, entered and took possession of the city. The following is the Commodore's General Order, issued on the 11th of Jan.:

GENERAL ORDER. The Commander-in-chief congratulates the officers and men of the Southern Division of the U. S. forces in California, on the brilliant victories obtained by them over the enemy on the 5th and 6th inst., and on once more taking possession of the "Ciudad de los Angeles."

He takes the earliest moment to commend their gallantry and good conduct, both in the battle fought, on the 8th inst. on the banks of the "Rio San Gabriel," and on the 9th inst., on the plains of the "Mesa."

The steady courage of the troops in forcing their passage across the "Rio San Gabriel," where officers and men were alike employed in dragging the guns through the water against the gallant fire of the enemy without exchanging a shot, and their gallant charge up the banks against the enemy's cavalry, has perhaps never been surpassed—and cool determination with which in the battle of the 9th they repulsed the charge of cavalry made by the enemy at the same time on their front and rear, has extorted the admiration of the enemy, and deserves the best thanks of their countrymen.

R. F. STOCKTON, Governor, Comm-in-Chief of the For. of California. Headquarters, Ciudad de los Angeles.

Fifteen days later from Europe.

The Steamship Cambria, Capt. C. H. E. Jenkins, arrived at Cunard's Wharf, East Boston, at half past 6 o'clock Tuesday evening, 16 days from Liverpool.

The Cambria brought out 133 passengers:—from Liverpool to Boston 71; from Liverpool to Halifax 50; from Halifax to Boston 9.

The ship Minstrel, from Boston arrived at Liverpool on the 57th ult, after a passage of 20 days.

The European Times says: "That the most important event since the departure of the Hibernia is the decline of the price of provisions. The Corn markets are receding in every direction, and in some descriptions—that of Indian Corn, for instance—the fall has been astounding. The price has receded about 21s. The rise in these species of food surprised many persons, and even in the judgement of the uninitiated, exceeded the necessities of the case. Flour, like Indian corn, has sustained a considerable fall; and the existing depression can hardly fail to be increased by the fine spring weather we are now enjoying, which forebushadows an early and prolific harvest."

The Cotton trade had revived.

An important change has manifested itself in the character of the Grain market. The supplies received in the United Kingdom of foreign Bread Stuffs have been immense, and an eagerness have been manifested to realize upon reduced terms; yet the home buyers operated with much caution, and the export orders have been greatly lessened. It is quite apparent that speculation, false reports of the stocks of grain in the country, and the quantity actually taken by foreigners, were the main causes of prices attaining their late alarming height. In noticing the demand and transactions of the past month, it should be observed that our millers and dealers have been, and still are, cautious buyers, and circumstances have occurred which lead to the belief that stocks with growers are far from being exhausted. The demand for France—unexpected an unusual occurrence—has tended more than anything else to sustain prices; but it is precarious, and a slight excess of supplies from foreign countries, into the French ports would materially abridge the buying here, and probably in a very precipitate and unexpected manner. March has been a month of great fluctuation in Grain and produce.

It closed with a general decline. At our market on the 30th ult, Western Canal Flour sold at 37s per barrel, and even rather less; Baltimore and Philadelphia at 35s to 36s; superfine Canada at 36s 3/4; sour moved off slowly at 32s 3/4 per barrel. These rates show a decline during the month of about 5s per barrel. The best States and Canadian red wheat is not saleable beyond 10s 6d to 11s per 70lbs, which is 6d to 1 lower. Indian Corn has fallen greatly, say 21s. We quote 46s to 48s for white, and 41s to 50s for yellow; at this reduction there has been a demand within the past day or two, and several parcels were taken on demand within the past day or two, and several parcels have been taken on speculation; Indian Corn Meal brings 22s to 24s per barrel; Egyptian Beans now sell at 39s to 42s; Peas at 58s to 64s; Buckwheat at 37s to 39s per quarter; in a large decline on the rates current a month ago. The best Irish Oats do not bring over 5s 3d, 45lbs.

At the market on the 31st inst. several buyers from Ireland attended, and generally there was a better feeling perceptible. Flour recovered 1s per barrel, Western Canal selling freely at 37s 6d, and Indian Corn improved from 46s to 50s per quarter for both white and yellow.—Wheat was also 1d to 2d per 70lbs dearer, and the market closed with a steadier feeling. According to calculations made on the 31st ult, we find that the stock of Bread Stuffs at the Port of Liverpool on that day was as follows—65,000 quarters of Wheat, 500,000 barrels of Flour, 40,000 quarters of Barley, 100,000 quarters of Indian Corn, and 40,000 barrels of Indian Meal.

Our imports during March were,—56,544 quarters of Wheat, 15,220 quarters of Oats, 10,204 quarters of Barley, 12,320 quarters of Malt, 25,129 quarters of Beans, 2028 quarters of Peas, 121,352 quarters of Indian Corn, 19,168 barrels of Indian Meal, 171,426 barrels of Flour, and 7419 sacks, 3055 loads of Oatmeal.

American Provisions of all descriptions have been in a good demand during the month, although there has not been any great advance in the price of Beef.—Still there has been a free sale, and some qualities are quoted 2s 6d higher than on the 4th ult. Pork has been in good request at a rise of 2s 6d per barrel. Bacon continues in demand, but chiefly by speculators; the value of this article is now 1s to 2s per cwt, above our last quotations. Of Hams, in dry salt, there is a large quantity landing, which will find ready buyers at 5s to 60s. Lard is in request; kegs must be noted is dearer, but barrels must remain at much the same price as on the 4th ult. There is still a fair demand for Cheese of prime dairies, in good keeping order. Good qualities would find buyers at improving prices.

Rice has fallen off in demand, owing to the supplies have been greatly augmented by the late extensive arrivals, and the decline which has taken place in the Corn Market. A reduction 2s per cwt. has consequently taken place during the month.

Mr Bancroft, the American Minister left London on the 29th ult. on a short visit to Paris.

It is said that Mrs. Butler is about to become the lessee of one of the London theatres.

The original manuscript of Sir Walter Scott's Rob Roy, was sold in London, on the 23d ult, for £82.

John Barton, a private in the Royal Marines, has been sentenced to death for having struck a sergeant.

The Emperor of Russia has issued an ukase declaring that Jews in the army shall be allowed to rise to the rank of lieutenant.

The Duke de Rianzares, husband of Queen Christina, had paid 18,000*l*. duty for the title of Duke de Montmorot in France.

A Hanoverian paper states that it is intended to make free ports of the harbors of Harburg and Geest.

It is said that Government intends to induce a bill for the entire prohibition of burials in town.

Letters from Naples announces that a reconciliation has taken place between the Prince of Capua and his brother the King of Naples.

The central relief committee of the society of Friends in Dublin have received £7000 per Cambria, from their brethren in America.

The Senate of Frankfurt has suspended the duty upon the import of rice until September next. Most of the other states of the Zollverein have already taken the same measure.

The Toutonnais of the 18th ultimo reports that, on the preceding day, the steam-courier, Cossini, having on board M. Welleski, envoy of the French Government, set sail for La Plata.

The Queen of the French has forwarded some articles to be sold at a great bazaar, which is to be opened at Cheltenham, in aid of the distressed Irish.

The total value of the coinage at the Mint between the 13th of Feb., 1845 and the 13th July, 1846, was £8,124,804 *ss.*, viz., gold, £7,177,770 *ss.*, silver, £947,034.

In consequence of the corn disturbances in the department of the Loiret, all convoys of grain and flour in that district will henceforth be escorted by soldiers.

The Pope has ordered general gas works to be constructed beyond the walls of Rome, in order to light the streets and supply private consumers.

A vessel arrived in London with 2000 barrels of flour from Venice. Although corn has frequently been imported from that city, flour had not previously been brought thence.

The greatest activity prevails in the ship-builder's yards at Sunderland, in consequence of the extraordinary demand for new vessels, to be engaged in the timber and corn trade.

The house of Sinn and Co., at Vienna, has been adjudged by a court of justice to pay 1,800,000 florins (£180,000) to Messrs. Allman, of Perth, as their share of the profits on the tobacco contract with the Austrian Government for a single year.

A vessel which has arrived in London from New York has brought 20 casks of cider.

At Beyrot, an American missionary has formed a native Asiatic society, composed chiefly of young Syrians who are studying history and literature of the East, and who are anxiously collecting a library, which is intended to comprise all known Arabic literature.

The King of Denmark had addressed a rescript to the Minister of Finance, authorizing him to apply all the duties on consumption, as well as the excise duties on necessaries, to the relief of the indigent during the six months ending on the 1st of September next.

An accredited delegation from the natives of the Hudson's Bay Company's territories is at present in London, urging their complaints against the company. They complain of all illegal oppression, and of neglect on the part of the company to provide for the moral advancement of the natives.

FRANCE. In the Chamber of Deputies the authorizing the Government to give up four steamers of 450 horse power to the mercantile company which proposes to establish regular communication between Havre and New York, has been adopted. It is now before the Chamber of Peers, and will probably be passed in a few days after which it will be sanctioned by the king, and come into effect.

The distress that exists in all parts of the country is very great. In some departments carts and boats, laden with corn, have to be accompanied by detachments of soldiers to save them from being pillaged by the people. In others there has been rioting, which however, has been promptly suppressed. In Paris bread is now dearer than it was in the great scarcity of about thirty years ago, and yet a new increase of price to the extent of 1d or 1 1/2d per lb. took place on the 1st. The Government, however, has taken every measure that ingenuity could suggest to keep prices moderate at Paris, and it has succeeded in making them less than in most parts of the kingdom. The extraordinary dearth of food would have occasioned some tremendous outbreak in the capital, if the municipality had not devoted many millions of francs to enable the poorer of working classes to get bread at the ordinary rate.

O'Connell has just quitted Paris, after a stay of two or three days, on his way to Italy. He is not so ill as the London newspapers have represented: but his medical attendants doubt that he will ever again be able to take part in public life. The greatest respect was shown to him by most eminent personages of this country, and his door was literally besieged by visitors, but he received very few.

The ministers of U. S. in France and Sweden had been received by the King.

PORTUGAL. The "converted" Miguelite Gen. Guerd surprised a detachment of the Queen's troops at Pazo de Regon, on the Douro, killing 20 and capturing 15 soldiers, a colonel and five other officers, and 11 horses, besides a considerable number of muskets left on the field by the fugitives.

GERMANY. The Zollverein is still bent on effecting a treaty of commerce with the U. S., and negotiations for it have been, or are, about to be, resumed.

Prussia and Austria intended to reduce their armies.

Prussia has recommended to the German Diet a law according certain liberty to the press, and Bavaria and Wurtemberg have notified their intention of supporting it.

The ex-Dictator of Cracow, M. Tyssowski, has taken his departure for the U. S. He would probably have been condemned to death, or, at least, to imprisonment for life, for the leading part he took in the late Polish outbreak, had he not consented to perpetual banishment to America. The Austrian Government has sent him out, and has given orders to its ministers at Washington to help him to get his living.

The Prussian Government has concluded a treaty with the United States for the extradition of criminals.

All the inhabitants of the town of Egelsbach, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, 1400 in number, have requested permission to be allowed to emigrate to the U. S. From Bremen the number of

emigrants has been really extraordinary, and in April and May will be yet greater. Throughout all Germany, in fact, preparations are making for emigration to the States—indeed some districts are threatened with complete depopulation.

GERMAN EMIGRANTS. In various parts of Germany the impulse of emigration has gathered strength lately, and it has become a serious question how to facilitate the transport and settlement of the emigrants. On the third ultimo a meeting was held at Darmstadt, for the purpose of instituting "a national society for the assistance of German emigration and colonization;" among the countries mentioned as suitable for emigrants, were Algeria, Corrientes in South America, but more immediately, North America, especially the states of Illinois, Indiana and Iowa. The plans and measures proposed at this meeting seem to have extended far beyond the means of realizing them. An abundance of theory and advice was given; but one of the speakers suggested that the pressure of the times called for practical help rather than for philanthropic theories.

TURKEY. Corn Riots in Turkey. A letter from Constantinople states that in consequence of the large quantities of corn lately exported to Europe, some disturbance had taken place at Silonic. They were at last put down, but the Pacha, in order to avoid the chance of a similar outbreak, has forbidden, for the present, all further exportation of grain.

LIMEROCK GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1847.

I was neither made to be a THILL, nor a FOKE horse; in short, I was not made to go in a TEAM, but to amble along as I liked; and so I do not kick, or splash or run over any one, who, in the name of common-sense, has a right to interrupt me! Let the good folks laugh if they will, and much good may it do them.—[Stere.

SLAVERY—No. 8.

What has the North to do with it?

INSTEAD of dying out, as was so fondly anticipated by the Patriot Fathers of the Revolution, Slavery has, by the forbearance and lenity of the North, taken deep root and had a luxuriant growth, until it has nearly overshadowed all other interests of the country. It has increased, through the fostering care of the government—both direct and indirect—from half a million of individuals to over three millions; and from six States or members of the Federal Union to fifteen. The slaveholders now have in the lower House of Congress, twenty-four members as the exclusive Representatives of their property in slaves, in addition to their fair proportion according to the ratio of representation in the North; and one half the Senate is under the same dominion; which has now come to be truly styled the "Slave Power." Slavery has assumed, in the estimation of all southern politicians, a paramount importance over all other interests, in regard to National Legislation; and any measure which does not have for its direct object, the advancement, or promotion of the "peculiar institution," is deemed by the slave power, unworthy of National consideration;—or, in their technical vocabulary, is called *unconstitutional*.

They are now enabled by the unjust advantage which they hold in the House of Representatives, and the balance of power in the Senate, to defeat any measure that shall favor or protect Freedom or free institutions. And not only do they refuse any legislative action which shall aid and encourage the free labor of the North, but they legislate directly against it, and place upon it the most onerous burdens, by discriminating in their tariffs in favor of foreign mechanics and foreign manufacturers. This is done by taxing the foreign raw material, which our laborers work up, higher than they do the manufactured article which is wrought from it. So plain and palpable is the effects of this policy, that no man of sagacity and understanding can fail to see, that it is an all controlling motive with the slave power, to reduce the free labor of the North in its productive rewards, to a level with the Slave labor of the South.

Their Statesmen are not wanting in discernment sufficient to see, that, on no other principle can free and slave labor exist under the same Government, as engines of National, as well as individual wealth, and prosperity, and preserve their equilibrium, in regard to the consequent influence and importance of their respective localities. The poverty of the South and the prosperity of the North, have become too apparent, to leave any doubt upon this point.

To rectify this, so as to place the South on an equality, there is no alternative for the Slave power,—inasmuch as they can add nothing to the productiveness, of slave labor—but to break down and reduce to the same level that of free labor.—Hence the motive for her odious discriminations above alluded to; as well as her ever changing policy of National Legislation, upon the subject of commercial intercourse with foreign nations.

In 1816 when the North was largely engaged in commerce, and she thought it would cripple that commerce, and destroy our prosperity, a protective Tariff was her darling scheme of National policy. But the North having made a virtue of necessity, and so adapted our industry to the state of things which the slave power prepared for us, as to make a profit instead of a loss by it,—*"Pres-to change,"*—Free-trade has now become her *"beau ideal,"* and *"sine qua non"* of a Republican Government, and a protective tariff her greatest bane. Such is the influence and dominating policy of slavery and the slave power upon the free institutions of the North.

But had this policy on the part of the South existed at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, or had the patriot fathers of that sacred instrument foreseen the existence of it in any coming time, their course in regard to Slavery must have been very different. Instead of leaving it to die out of itself in its own proper time, as they thought it would after abolishing the foreign slave-trade, they would have given the finishing blow with their own hands. This their published opinions fully warrant us in believing. Inasmuch then as circumstances are very different now, from what they were at that time, and *"circumstances alter cases,"* we are not bound to follow the same course of action pursued by our fathers under an entirely different state of things from those under which we act. This neither good faith, nor the strictest rules of honor require. Hence we are not bound to refrain from claiming, and exercising the right to legislate upon, and even abolish slavery—if it become necessary to our prosperity and safety.—This right the framers of the Constitution secured for us, to meet just such an emergency as has arisen. And although they did not fully exercise that right themselves—the urgent necessity for so doing, not existing at that time as at the present,—yet they have left as free to do it, whenever our safety or interest requires it.

But to such as feel no interest in the good name and honor of our common country, who care nothing for the integrity of our Constitution, who were purchased with the patriot blood of our fathers, and to whom the priceless blessing of Free Institutions, are but as a idle song, provided they can live and thrive,—To such as heed not the rights, or sufferings of their fellow-men, nor the moral turpitude of their own shifts to get gain, but consider themselves mere passengers in the ship of State, and if they can effect a safe landing themselves, care not for the fate of their fellow passengers and crew—in fine to those who worship or reverence no power but that of the "Almighty Dollar," we present another argument, more specifically adapted to their peculiar tastes, and perhaps much better calculated to influence their judgements. This is the enormous *expense* which slavery costs the Nation, three quarters of which falls upon the free States. The statistics of the Treasury department show, that three quarters of all the revenues of the country are collected in the Free States. Consequently the Free States pay three quarters of all the expenses of Government. This is of itself a sufficient reason, why the North should have something to do with Slavery. The North have a right to say how their own money should be expended.—And if slavery is a tax upon their pockets, as we shall show it is, then have the North something to do with the matter, if none of those reasons existed, or are of sufficient weight, which we have before mentioned.

It is but a few years since the Nation was put to a cost of forty millions of dollars by the Florida War, which, as every one knows was brought about wholly and exclusively by the Slave Power to recover a few runaway negroes and their offspring, and to break up the refuge which the fugitive slave found in the wigwag of the red man. It was for this, that the decree went forth, that the Indian must be driven from his native forests—from the home of his childhood, and the graves of his fathers; and the foul deed was done.

And we are now again involved by the same power, in a foreign war with Mexico, for the conquest of more territory for slavery; but at how great a cost to the free States or to the Nation, before it is closed, we have not as yet the means of judging. This much however we do know, that rising sixty millions of dollars have already been appropriated by Congress for the support of our Land and Naval forces engaged in its prosecution; making in the two items of cost of these two wars alone, one hundred millions of dollars, seventy-five of which falls upon the Free States. This enormous sum of seventy-five millions the people of the Free States have had to pay to support the "peculiar institution" within the last dozen years, to say nothing of double that amount which it has cost us either directly or indirectly prior to that time, since the foundation of the Federal Government, and the prospect of as much more which we shall have to pay, before the present war is closed. But although all this extravagant expenditure of money is being made by the slave power, to advance and strengthen their anti-Republican and iniquitous institutions, not a dollar can be spared from the voracious maw of Slavery to pay the just dues of our northern citizens, for French Speculations which our Government assumed nearly forty years ago,—not to improve our western river and lake navigation. If either of these objects would have conducted to the advancement of slavery, we doubt not, they would have been promptly met years ago.

Rumies, how was that Gin?

Sundry and diverse persons, of the rum party in this town about two weeks since, in the night time, broke and entered a certain warehouse or barn in which were stored certain articles of merchandise, among which were certain barrels of Gin and took therefrom one of the said barrels of Gin and rolled or carried it to a certain place near the beach, where they drew or turned out the contents thereof into water pails, and carried it in said pails some two miles to their dwellings, and there deposited it in kegs, jugs, bottles, flasks, vials, &c., including all the sundry and diverse articles of furniture which belong to a rumies household. But the Gin was so good to the taste, or the perfumes which arose from the pails, as they carried it along were so strong, which we cannot say, that the said rumies, greatly to their misfortune, became unconscious of the rapid flight of time, and continued their enchanting operations of carrying away and securing the said Gin, till late in the following morning; until sundry other divers good and regular citizens of the anti-rum party had started out to go to their daily employments, and met the said rumies on the road with their pails of gin, engaged in most enchanting and agreeable reveries. Whereupon the said Rumies were arrested and arraigned before Justice Coe, and sentenced to sixty days in the County Jail at Wicasset, so that they might have time to get sobered off, and become more cautious in future not to continue their operations in Gin so late in the morning.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. By the arrival at New Bedford last evening, of the whale ship John Howland, the N. B. Mercury has received Honolulu papers to the 2d of December.

On the 9th of November, five barrels of brandy were seized at Honolulu by the Prefect of Police, as they were being smuggled ashore from the Humburg brig Helene. They were taken to the custom house, where they were recognized by Mr. Godfrey, supercargo of the Helene, who, however, denied all knowledge of transaction. The offence, by the present laws, subjected the vessel to confiscation, and the principles and accessories to fines of \$1,000 each; but in consideration of its being the first offence that had come to the knowledge of the Government, the Attorney General, with the advice of the ministers, forbore to prosecute the case to the full extent of the law, but imposed in lieu a forfeiture of \$2500, which was promptly paid into the King's Treasury. The forfeited liquor was publicly emptied into the street in front of the custom-house.

The Polynesian says:—The example of Lahaina, the present fall, where the crews of two hundred whale ships, numbering more than six thousand seamen, have refreshed, amid a semi-barbarous population of three thousand Hawaiians, shows what excellent order and security can prevail amongst the most unpromising materials, when alcohol is denied admittance. It has the same effect upon society on shore, that it has upon ships afloat, in the eyes of underwriters. The expenses of one and the premiums of the other are proportionately lessened.

We understand that Assistant Adjutant W. W. Bliss, with Gen. Taylor now in Mexico, is a native of Lebanon, in this state, where his mother now resides.—N. H. Statesman.

Later from California.

We have received, by the way of Panama, full files of the Californian, published at Monterey, Upper California, under the editorial supervision of Walter Colton, Alcade of Monterey and Chaplain of the U. S. frigate Congress, to the 28th January last; also a large mass of interesting correspondence, with full details of our operations of our naval and military forces on the coast and in the interior of California, and of the public events that transpired up to that time, since the date of our last intelligence.

These documents were brought to Panama by the U. S. ship Dale, which left Monterey for that port January 28, for the purpose of conveying thither her commander, Wm. W. McKenn, Esq., whose failing health, we regret to learn, has compelled his return home.

Order and quiet prevails throughout California. The local outbreaks, resulting in a temporary success of the insurgents, had been suppressed, and of the restless spirits adventures who had been active in promoting them, all who had survived the conflicts with our troops had returned to their homes. No violent measure were deemed necessary to be taken with them. [N. Y. Jour. Com.

MONTEREY. (Californian,) Jan. 28.—The war here is at end. The restless Californians, who rushed to arms, have had their fight and are now satisfied. Very few of them are men of substance nearly all these interested in the soil are; quietly on their farms, and are suited that our flag should wave over them.—Very few indeed wish to go back to the arms of Mexico. Whatever you may do with the question in Congress, or through diplomatic functionaries, California will continue the flag; she goes for a union with the United States, and nothing else.—So you may consider that question settled. We do business in the right way here.—We let people who have an interest in the soil, speak for themselves. This is a good democracy.

Says the Californian Extra of Jan. 28: The friends of order and all who are interested in the soil are in favor of our flag. They desire to see California a territory of the United, and at length a member of the glorious confederacy.—We can assure our friends at home, and our government at Washington that if they wish to haul down our flag here it won't stay hauled down. It will go up again in twenty four hours, as it waves now it will continue to wave when they who read this are in their graves.

Politicians and diplomatic functionaries may dispose of California on paper as they please. They may surrender her to Mexico, but she will not be surrendered. She holds her destiny in her own hands and goes with her whole heart for union with the U. S. A few who have lost office by a change of flag may, as they have done, oppose it, but they will be overpowered by the mass of those interested in the soil.

We have all the intelligence, industry and enterprise of California with us.

The U. S. ship Cyane, Capt. S. F. Dupont, arrived at Francisco Monday week. Since the occupation of San Diego in July last, she has been on the coast of Mexico and captured fourteen prizes, she burnt or destroyed one brig and two Mexican gunboats, the three last in her attacks on Guaymas, and shipped between thirty and forty guns at San Blas. [Californian, Dec. 12.

The prize schooner Julia, Lieut. Selden commanding, (a prize to the Cyane,) arrived here last week from San Francisco. She sails to day for the south. She is a swift, beautiful vessel and is commanded by one who knows

"To men his vessel with a sailor's skill And brave danger with a sailor's heart."

MISSING. Mr. Sergeant, late clerk or Purser of the Congress, had been missing since Tuesday noon. He was seen by an Indian woman on the Wednesday morning, in the skirts of the woods, to the south of Monterey, without his hat or shoes, and exposed to a driving storm. He is deranged, and every effort should be made to find him.

Since the above was in type, we learn that Mr Sergeant was seen yesterday morning in the same manner as above described. [Californian, Dec. 6.

THE PRESS. We have received the first two numbers of a new paper, just commenced at Yerba Buena. It is issued upon a small but very neat sheet, at six dollars per annum. It is published and owned by S. Brannan, the leader of the Mormons, who was brought up by Joe Smith himself, and is consequently well qualified to unfold and impress the tenets of his sect.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ. Dates to the evening of the 5th inst. have been received at New Orleans, by the steamship Edith.

The news of the capture of Alvarado is confirmed. The place was taken without firing a gun, and Capt. Mayn had been left as Governor of the town. The squadron had returned to Vera Cruz. Lieut. Hunter, of the Scourge—the vessel at Alvarado—had been arrested by Com Perry, for going ahead of his instructions, or something of the sort. A great number of cannon and other military stores were captured at Alvarado, for there were no less than seven forts and batteries on the water side. It is said that Commodore Perry has brought off every thing of value.

Antigua, a port about 15 miles from Vera Cruz, has also been taken, Col. Harney having entered it, with his squadron of dragons, on the 2d inst. capturing eight men and one officer, the remainder of the garrison, numbering about 300, being out on a scout and succeeded in escaping when they heard of the capture of the place.

Two other ports, Flacotalpan and Cosamaloapan, near Alvarado, are also reported to have been taken by our forces. These are important points, situated upon the fine inland waters which have their outlet to the Gulf at Alvarado.

The correspondent of the N. O. Picayune, at Vera Cruz, gives a report that Santa Anna had advanced as far as Puebla, and was coming on to Jalapa; but whether with warlike or peaceful intentions is not stated.

It is now thought that the army will move forward in the course of a week

fartherest, although without a sufficiency of transportation to take along many of what may almost be deemed the indispensable of a march.

The Commodore was about leaving with the fleet, to capture every Mexican port on the Gulf. Several towns had already been taken—one south of Alvarado, a fine one, called Tlacotalpa, which possesses nobly sheltered harbors.

The army was to leave for Jalapa on the 7th, Twigg commanding the advance. Patterson the centre, with the volunteers, while Worth, with the regulars will close up the rear.

[From the Californian Jan. 23.]

ARRIVAL OF THE DALE. The U. S. ship Dale, Wm. W. McKean, Esq. Commander, arrived in our harbor on Wednesday morning last.

The Dale sailed from New York, June 16th, 1816. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro Sept. 23, sailed Sept. 31; arrived at Valparaiso Sept. 8, sailed Sept. 10; arrived at Callao Sept. 22, sailed Sept. 26; arrived at Payta Sept. 30, sailed Oct. 3; arrived at Mazatlan Nov. 11, sailed Nov. 14; arrived at St. Joseph, Nov. 17, sailed Nov. 20; arrived off Monterey Dec. 11; arrived in the Bay of San Francisco, Dec. 15, sailed Dec. 20; arrived at Monterey, Dec. 30, 1816. Joseph Clark, ship's cook, died at sea, Oct. 9th 1816. Wm. Brown, seaman died 23d of the same month.

[From the Californian Jan. 23.]

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. SHIP INDEPENDENCE. This noble ship, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Shubrick, came to anchor in our harbor on Friday evening last. She sailed from Boston on the 29th of Aug., arrived at Rio de Janeiro in 53 days, remained there 9 days, arrived at Valparaiso in 31 days, remained there 7 days, and arrived here in 10 days. This splendid sailing, but the Independence is one of the fastest ships in our service as well as the most powerful. We welcome her to our waters, and recognize among her officers some of the choice spirits of the navy. Commodore Shubrick, in virtue of his rank, takes command of all the Naval and Land forces here. He will, we learn, make a vigorous effort to establish at once a civil government in California.

The U. S. ship Lexington, Theodore Bailey, commander, with U. S. troops arrived at Monterey, Jan. 25th.

[From the Californian Jan. 23.]

PROBABLE LOSS OF THE LAUNCH OF THE U. S. Sloop-of-War WARREN. On Thursday, Dec. 13, 1816, the Launch belonging to the U. S. sloop-of-war Warren, left Yerba Buena, on the San Francisco, for Fort Sacramento, (Sutter's) for the purpose of communicating with the Commandant of the Fort, Capt. E. M. Kern.

After being absent 17 days, news was received for her safety, and Mr. R. T. Ridley was sent in search of her, with the Launch "Paul Jones," with four men, from the Warren. Mr. Ridley returned after an absence of 19 days, having cruised up the San Joaquin and the Sacramento. Nothing was heard from them, and the conclusion is that the Launch was lost in the Bay.

We were personally acquainted with Mr. Hengeman. He was a remarkably steady, talented and amiable young man, and promised fair to be an ornament to his profession. Those who were acquainted with the Messrs. Montgomerys speak in the highest terms of him. They were the sons of Capt. John B. Montgomery, of the U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth, who has been stationed for some time in the Bay of San Francisco, and has established for himself among the people of the Northern District, a reputation that does honor to our country.

[From the Californian Extra, Jan. 25.]

The U. S. sloop-of-war Dale leaves today for Panama, there she will land her commander, W. W. McKean, Esq., whose health compels his return home. We part with him with no little reluctance. Still we know it is his duty to return. It is apparently the only means of saving his life, and even this may fail.

Capt. Maddox with his mounted volunteers and marines, returned last Saturday evening from his expedition to Santa Cruz, and Santa Clara and the Pueblo above. The expedition prosecuted with untiring energy, through thirty days in the most inclement season of the year, and contributed essentially to the amicable adjustment of the difficulties which had arisen in the North.

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO. The intelligence from Montevideo is to the 14th of Feb. Letters and papers from Buenos Ayres had been received there to the 5th.

The general tenor of these advices is, that there is no hope of any of the negotiations between Rosas and the British Envoy coming to any point, and that consequently, there is every probability of a continuance of the blockade.

This state of affairs has had a very sensible effect on the money market and business in general. One writer states, that from the beginning it was very improbable that Rosas would voluntarily enter into any pacific arrangement that did not give him a complete and absolute triumph.—N. Y. Herald.

FROM THE MEXICAN CAPITAL. We have seen letters from Vera Cruz to the 5th April, inclusive, which state that the conflict of arms between the rival parties in the capital had ceased. Santa Anna is in full possession of the executive authority, and Vice President Farias has resigned or been expelled. There is no longer an opposing party in arms. It is reported that all the intelligent, wealthy, and soberminded of the capital and elsewhere are anxious for peace, and willing to yield as the basis the left bank of the Rio Grande and Upper California. It is said, on the other hand, that the popular masses are in favor of continuing hostilities. Our troops were about to advance upon the National Bridge and Jalapa, (30 and 40 miles, respectively, from Vera Cruz.) No serious resistance was expected to the East of Perote, (90 miles,) if there.—Washington Union.

The distance from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico is 280 or 290 miles. Mexico is 7548 feet above the level of the sea. Gen. Scott's Army of 13,000 men, is now on the march to that city.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—The barque Antelope, at New York, has brought Rio papers to the 2d ult. The Rio Janeiro Mercantile of Feb. 25th, says:

"It appears that Mr. Wise, American minister at this Court, addressed a note to the imperial government asking an audience to deliver to his Majesty a letter of congratulation from the President of the United States on account of the birth of her most serene Highness Isabel, and that the Governor replied, that in view of the occurrences which took place in the months of November and December last, and the expressions of the public opinion on that occasion it was deemed inexpedient to grant such an audience at present."

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCETON. The U. S. steamship Princeton, Commander Engle, 12 days from Pensacola, having on board Commodore David Connor, late commander of the naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico, arrived yesterday afternoon, a few minutes past 5 o'clock, and anchored off the navy yard, after the exchange of the customary salutes.

Commodore Connor soon after was landed at Walnut street wharf, and proceeded to his residence in Fourth street. As the boat containing him moved off from the ship, the yards were manned and hearty cheers given by the crew, which were returned by the crew of the boat.

The Princeton did not touch at Havana. Her officers and crew are all well, and with the exception of head winds for a day or two, the noble vessel had an excellent passage. The P. has been absent from Philadelphia for nearly two years. Her service in the Gulf has been as arduous as it was gallant.—Phila. American.

CONSISTENCY. The Christians of the United States yearly pay for the redemption of the heathen (?) world some 2 or \$3,000,000, while for their own destruction, in the use of rum, tobacco, tea and coffee, they pay no less than \$100,000,000. The county of Suffolk pays more for rum and tobacco than does the whole State for education. The tobacco bill of the U. S. is directly and indirectly, \$20,000,000 annually, and for tea and coffee nearly double that amount! Alas for Temperance and Christianity!—Star of Bethlehem.

ANOTHER CALL ON MISSOURI FOR MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS. We have seen official papers which leave no doubt that the Governor of Missouri had been called upon for another regiment of mounted volunteers, to serve during the war with Mexico.

A part of the regiment, it is understood, and if necessary the whole, are to be employed in establishing forts on the route to Oregon. The residue, if sent to Santa Fe.—St. Louis, Repub., April 12.

BREADSTUFFS FOR ECROPE. Eleven ships cleared at New Orleans on the 29th ult, for Great Britain and Ireland, freighted principally with corn and flour, having on board 58,000 sacks of the former, and 17,000 barrels of the latter. This is, beyond doubt, says the Tropic, the largest quantity of breadstuffs which ever cleared from any port in the United States in any one day.

RAILROAD IRON IN MAINE. The Portland Advertiser says the Iron Works at Pembroke, Washington county heretofore engaged in rolling hoops of bar iron, have been fitted up for working railway bars, and are now turning out eighty tons of rails per week, having been in operation about two weeks only. This mill is owned by Horace Gray & Co. of Boston.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR. During the last week, the receipts for flour have been per Western Railroad, 1,911 barrels; by packets, 13,456 bbls. and 110 half bbls. Total 15,367.

A GUNSMAN was complaining that Gen. Taylor had not yet proved himself a thoroughly qualified General. "How so?" enquired a bystander. "Because he has never yet made a successful retreat!" was the reply.

LOOK OUT FOR ALTERED BILLS. Five dollar bills of a broken bank, altered to Thompson Bank, Mo., are in circulation. They are well done, and liable to deceive.

It is stated that 88 out of 190 pews of the new church recently erected in New Orleans, for the Rev. Dr. Hawks, formerly of New York, sold at auction for sixty-three thousand dollars.

NAVAL. U. S. ship Independence, Com. Shubrick, from Boston Aug. 20th, arrived at Monterey, California, Jan. 22d, via Rio Janeiro.

THE ICE has left the Kennebec, the steamer Kennebec went on the 21st instant.

IN THE CASE OF BROWN, Bell and Morton, charged with robbing Currier & Trott's store. Boston, the jury came into Court in that city on Saturday morning, with a verdict of acquittal of all three of the prisoners, after remaining together over 21 hours.

Messrs Currier & Trott, we see by an advertisement in the Boston Traveller, are again upon the look-out for their stolen property. They offer a reward of 1000 dollars for such information as will lead to the discovery of the goods, or ten per cent on the value of any portion.

TWO YET TO BE ELECTED. Monday of last week was the day for an election of Representatives to the Legislature.—There were three vacancies. In Hamden and Carmel, and in Livermore, there was no choice, but in Wilton and Chertsville, John Baker, Esq., abolitionist, was selected by 51 majority. Kennebec Journal.

It is said Lord Palmeston is about to demand the liberation of 5,000 negroes whom he affirms are English subjects, detained in slavery in the island of Cuba.

SEVERE, BUT JUST. Mr Parker, in his sermon on Merchants, says, that the patron saint of such merchants as send rum and missionaries abroad in the same vessel, is Judas, the first saint that made money out of Christ.

By telegraphic despatch to the Boston Journal, dated New York, April 24, 2 o'clock P.M. we have the following:

The Southern mail is in, but it brings no news of importance.

The returns which have been received from Virginia, render it probable that J. M. Botts, Whig, has been elected Representative to Congress. So far as heard from Botts, has received 1698 votes, Leake, 791.

Later intelligence has been received from Rio Janeiro. Mr Wise, our minister at the Court of Brazil, had requested an audience of the Emperor in order to deliver a note from President Polk, congratulating him on the birth of a Princess. An audience was however refused.

Advices from Montevideo and Buenos Ayres state that there had been a battle near Maldonado, between Riviere and Oribe, in which the former was defeated.

The blockade of Buenos Ayres was rigidly enforced, and all communication with Montevideo by land had been cut off.

Advices from the army state that Gen. Taylor was at Walnut Springs, four miles from Monterey. Gen. Wool with 5000 men was at Buenavista.

The market for flour has a downward tendency. Sales of Genesee at \$7.87. Northern yellow corn 90 a 98; do. white, 92 a 93.

In the cotton market prices have an upward tendency. The pork market is also brisk.

ARRIVED.—Packet ship Henry Clay, Nye, from Liverpool; barque Anahuac, Huttonson, from Rio Janeiro; brig Oriole, Burdow, from Rio Grande.

TRI-WEEKLY. The Proprietors of the Augusta Age and the Journal are to publish Tri-weekly, commencing the 13th of May, and continuing during the session of the Legislature. They will be issued Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Terms \$1.00, payable in advance.

An interesting occurrence, though by no means an unusual one, is anticipated near the close of summer, in the household of the Queen.

MEXICAN BARBARIETY. A Saltillo letter of the 29th February, speaking of the battle of Buena Vista, says—"The enemy fought with a ferocity and barbarity equal to any savage foe known, giving no kind of quarter. If a man fell, he was immediately robbed and then stabbed; many even stripped naked, and their bodies covered with lance and bayonet wounds; while on our part no wounded man was disturbed, but to many, kindnesses were bestowed, and water given, when we were suffering ourselves."

MEETING OF FEMALE SEAMEN'S AID SOCIETY. At the BANK HALL, on Tuesday next at 2 o'clock, P. M. Per Order.

THE HAMMONS FAMILY and other Seers from the Society of SHAKERS, in Alfred, Me., will give a Concert on Monday next, (May 3d) at Strickson's Hall, W. Thomaston, and on Tuesday evening May 4th, at Berry's Hall, in this Village.

OPINION OF THE PRESS

From the Sentinel and Reformer, Worcester, Mass. June, 1815.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—The beneficial effects of this remedial composition are astonishing to the world, and make it one of the most popular medicines now known. For Coughs, Colds, and Consumptive cases, its curative powers are established by numerous testimonials of the highest character. In the first stages of the disease, termed "Catarrhal Consumption," originating from neglected Colds, it has been used with undeviating success, and hundreds acknowledge their owe the restoration of their health to this invaluable medicine.

From the Cincinnati Daily Times, of May 29th.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. We would advise our readers who are laboring under an affection of the lungs, to make immediate trial of this truly excellent medicine. The most intelligent and respectable families of our city have adopted it as a favorite family medicine; and persons predisposed to Consumption, will have used it, speak in the highest terms of its efficiency.

For sale by C. A. Macomber, E. Thomaston; Waldoboro, Wm. H. Barnard; Camden, J. Jones.

HOW IMPORTANT. For the removal and permanent cure of Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Rheumatic Disorders, Piles, Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Catarrhus Vesicæ, Scrophulous Impurities of the Blood, Pimples and Pusules on the Face, Herpetic Humors, and all diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury is the consideration of a safe and efficient remedy, and the use of Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Balm.

Be careful and ask for Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Balm, and receive no others. C. A. Macomber, Agent.

MARRIAGES.

In Arrowsic by Wm. R. Campbell, Esq. Mr George W. Brooks, of Westport, to Miss Mary H. Lawrence, of Arrowsic.

In Vassalboro, Samuel T. Gray of Waldoboro, to Miss Nancy Hutchinson.

DEATHS.

In Bath 16th, William Henry Agry, son of Thomas Agry, aged 20 years.

In Westport Martha H. daughter of J. S. Neal. In Ayon, Ruth, wife of Rufus Libby.

In Readfield, Charles C. Addison, son of Cornelius Adle.

Gazette Marine List.

PORT OF EAST THOMASTON.

ARRIVED.

April 24, Schs. Corral Combs, N. York; Maria Ann, Grand, the Richmond, Packard, do; Orion Post, Diamond, Stover, and Cordelia, Smith, Boston. 25th sch Lucy White, Cutler, Boston; Joseph Farwell, Johnson, and Bengal, Crouch, N. Y.; Isaac Achorn, Crockett, New Orleans, via Boston; Lawrence Vail, Sarah, Saco, Saco, June, Readfield; H. E. Eaton, Franklin, Pitt, Readfield; Rhodes, Con, Perry, Minerva, Hix, Yankee; Hewitt, Sarah Maria, Myers, Boston.

SAILED.

24th, schs. Hark, Spear, Charleston; Ceylon, Paulbrook, N. York; Mize, Verell, Boston; Cutler, Boston. 25th Maria, Hix, Bangor.

Boston, 25th Apr., brig Loretto, (of Thomaston) Wall, Mobile. 31st ult., schs. Splendid, Young, Readfield; H. E. Eaton, Franklin, Pitt, Readfield; Rhodes, Con, Perry, Minerva, Hix, Yankee; Hewitt, Sarah Maria, Myers, Boston.

NEW ORLEANS. The following outward bound vessels were on the bar 12th inst. ships Emma Watts, Mary Pleasants, Dambarton, Adelaide, bark, Turbo, Alameda, Morsy.

Savannah, Apr. 19, sch Albion of Bucksport, Blumard, lumber. 10 Old sch Lucy Blake, Bayton, Havana.

THOMASTON, March 30th, 1817.

The Superintending School Committee of Thomaston beg leave to submit the following

Report.

The number of School Districts in the town is twenty-nine, in each of which one term of school has been kept during the year, in nearly all two terms, and in some three or four terms. The number of scholars allowed by law to receive instruction at the schools is 2959. The number of scholars in actual attendance at the schools as nearly as can be ascertained is 1390 in summer, and 1639 in winter.

The Committee made arrangements to visit each school twice each term. But the fact that many of the schools are still in operation at the date of this Report, and the fact that many of the Agents neglected to inform them of the time when their schools would commence, and close, together with some other unavoidable circumstances have prevented them from fully carrying out this plan.

The Committee have particularly noticed the state of the School-houses, and in several cases found them deplorably unfit for the accommodation of the schools. The school-rooms very generally are not sufficiently spacious; they are deficient in well constructed and well arranged seats, and in the means of warming and ventilating them. There are several gratifying exceptions to this statement, but in a majority of cases, it applies in some, or all of its particulars. The teachers employed during the year have generally done credit to themselves and to their employers. It would be invidious to name individuals, where so many have done well. In a few cases there have been almost total failures on the part of teachers, not for want of literary, but of other qualifications.

In respect to books the Committee found the schools without exception in a very bad condition. Books have been supplied to the scholars in sufficient numbers, but apparently with very little regard to uniformity, or to the merits of the books themselves. The Com. have generally found from two to four different reading books used by the same grade of scholars, and in the same school. The same is true to a considerable extent in regard to Spelling-books, Grammars, Geographies, Arithmetics, &c. The consequence is that a large part of the time both of teachers and scholars is unnecessarily consumed in the labor and confusion of multiplied recitations. Above all places, system and order are necessary in a school room; but it is exceedingly difficult to preserve any good degree of either, amidst the almost endless variety of books which have found their way into our schools. The Com. gave their earnest attention to this subject. After careful examination, they made out and published a list of books, to be adopted by the scholars. Had their directions on this point been rigidly adhered to, uniformity of text books, at least in some of the most important studies would have been secured, and at the same time a series of books of a very high order of excellence in the view of the Com. would have been introduced. The Com. are happy to find that their recommendations on this point have been very fully complied with, in several districts, and as a consequence the change for the better in the state of the schools has been strikingly obvious. A change however which requires attention from so many different individuals, and withal a little expenditure of money, is not one to be brought about in a single year. Perhaps none but such as are familiar with the business of school-teaching and with the duties of school committees can fully appreciate its importance; but the Com. are confident that such a change in books as they have attempted, would give an impulse to the minds and exertions both of teachers and scholars, and increase the value of our schools, at least one half.

They regret therefore to find that in many instances, their arrangements in this particular have not been carried out.

To give a detailed, or even a statistical account of each school would swell this Report beyond its proper limits. The Com. must therefore content themselves with adding a few suggestions and remarks. The remark is frequently made that the public schools of Thomaston, the largest town in the State, would suffer very much in the comparison with those of towns which are far less in size, and enjoy far less advantages. The Com. fear that this remark is too true. Some of the proximate causes of this state of things have been alluded to. But back of these is another, viz, the want of interest in our common school system, on the part of our most influential citizens, and on the part of the people generally. Every citizen, whether he has children in our common schools or not, has a deep interest at stake in the success of the system, and in order to make the schools what they might be and what they ought to be, the co-operation of all classes of the community is necessary. If the people were generally awake to the importance of this subject, it is believed that they would not be long in devising means to make our schools four-fold more efficient than they are.

The Committee would respectfully suggest that the town take measures to find, and publish the best plan of a school-house. This would be a great advantage to those districts which are about to build, or remove their school-houses, and it would show the importance of remodeling what are now supposed to be good enough. The Com. would also suggest the importance of taking measures to secure entire uniformity of books used in the schools.

They would also propose that the number of the School Committee be increased to five or more. The extent and population of the town seem to render this increase of the Com. necessary.

In order to facilitate the operations of the Com. it is of great importance that Agents should punctually inform them (as they are required by law to do,) of the time when each term of school commences and closes, and that they should allow no person to commence teaching till he shall have been authorized, as the law provides.

Respectfully submitted,

L. ALLEN, } Superintending
R. WOODHULL, } School
A. KALOCH, } Committee.

A Salute was fired in Bangor on Wednesday in honor of the victoria

Medical Notice.

DESS SHAW & EASTMAN RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of East Thomaston and vicinity, that they have formed a connection for the practice of Medicine and Surgery; and after the 10th of May they will be found at the stand recently occupied by Dr. Harding, where they will be happy to attend to any professional business that may be entrusted to their care.

For the accommodation of persons residing out of the village they have also made the following arrangements, viz—On Mondays and Saturdays of each week in the forenoon, one of them will punctually be at Mr. J. F. Thornblith's at South Thomaston's Corner, Tuesdays and Thursdays in the forenoon at Mr. Gurney's at the Head of the Pond. West Camden, and every day at Eph. Turner's at the Meadows. All calls left at any of these places will be promptly attended to. When not professionally engaged they will always be found at their residence.

Dr. S. & E. have both received a regular Medical Education, and both likewise have been in extensive and successful practice during the last three years. Having made themselves familiar with the valuable improvements of Modern Surgery, and being supplied with the best of instruments, they feel themselves competent to undertake ANY OPERATIONS, that may be confided to them.

During the past six months Dr. E. has been associated with his brother who has charge of an extensive Hydropathic practice near Boston, and has visited the most celebrated Hydropathic establishments in England, France, and Germany. Having become thus familiarized with this system of Practice, Dr. E. will be ready to make trial of it in all cases when it can be judiciously applied.

Persons afflicted with disorders of long standing which have resisted the efforts of ordinary remedies, are particularly invited to try this new and effectual means of cure.

Dr. Shaw takes this opportunity to return his thanks for the flattering encouragement he has received during his short residence here, and hopes to deserve a continuation of the same.

A. SHAW, M. D.
G. W. EASTMAN, M. D.

APRIL 28, 1847.

H. H. JOHNSON, & Co. would inform their Customers and the Public generally, that they have changed the name of their Firm, and from and after this date, it will be known by the firm of B. W. LOTHROP, & Co.

Take Notice, Take Notice.

DRY GOODS!
CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

B. W. LOTHROP, & Co.

WHERE can be found a more extensive stock and a greater assortment of Dry Goods, and at prices lower than at any other Store in town.

REPT and Twilled Cashmeres, for 25 cts. further prices 37 1/2 cts. M. Delatins, from 15 to 30 cts. some entirely new, and very handsome patterns; Oregon Plaid; Pongee, Eolians; French, Scotch and American Ginghams. Also, Alpines, Thibets; Black, Blue Black, Drap and Checked Alpines, and a variety of other Styles of **DRESS GOODS.**

CASHMERE, (warranted all wool borders) Printed do, and Striped

SHIRTS, SHIRTS.

FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN **PRINTS, PRINTS.**

from the low price of from 5 to 25 cts.

BROAD CLOTHS, CASHMERE, DOCKINGS, SATINETS, Carpeting & Rugs.

Fine and superlative Wool, Cotton and Wool, and Cotton Carpetings, Bookings, Kugs, and Carpet Bags.

FEATHERS.

Pure LIVE GEESE FEATHERS, warranted Kilo Dried.

Bonnets, Bonnets.

Fine and Common Florence, Pedal, Rutland, Bonnets, all new and perfect, at extremely low prices. Also, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY & GLASS WARE.

PARTICULAR NOTICE. We wish purchasers to bear in mind the fact that our goods are comparatively new, as it is but six months since we commenced here, consequently, by purchasing of us you get New Goods and the very Latest Styles, which is much better than to buy old shop-worn goods.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine.

B. W. LOTHROP, H. H. JOHNSON.

East Thomaston.

R. W. TRUNDY,

Commission Merchant,

SHIP BROKER,

No. 29, Centinets' Slip—New York.

REFERS TO

KNOTT, CROCKETT, THOMAS, Com.; A. H. & B. KIMBALL, LARSEN, Snow, Thomaston. B. D. McFARLAND, JOHN GILLES, Newcast.

ALL business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.

WANTED!

IMMEDIATELY, about three hundred dollars in CASH—due me in small sums from A. B. C. and so on through the alphabet—some of whom ought to have paid me two or three months ago. Such are hereby notified that, if their accounts are not settled soon, I shall send a professional gentleman to look after them.

HALFORD EARLE.

N. B. Some who owe me have probably forgotten who I am, and where I keep. For the information and special benefit of such, I would say that I keep for sale, a few doors South of Berry's Commercial House and the Lime Rock Hotel, an excellent assortment of

Cloths and Ready Made Clothing;

CHEAPER for CASH than can be found east of Oak Hall in Boston.

H. E. East Thomaston, April 28, 1847. 2815.

Thomaston Academy.

THE FIRST TERM of the THOMASTON ACADEMY will commence on Monday, the 10th day of May next, to continue eleven weeks.

The Trustees have engaged as a Preceptor, Mr. ISAIAH DOLY, a graduate of Bowdoin College of the class of 1840, who is highly recommended as a thorough scholar, and an experienced and successful teacher.

Tuition.—

Common English Branches, comprising Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Geography, Eng. Grammar, Hist. U. States, and the first Elements of Moral Philosophy,—\$3.00 per term.

Higher English Branches, embracing Algebra, Book Keeping, Genl. History, English, Natural Philosophy, Mental Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, and Astronomy, and the Rudiments of the Latin and French languages,—\$4.00 per term.

Higher Branches of Mathematics, embracing Geometry, Trigonometry, Navigation, Surveying, and Architecture Drawing, and the more advanced Classical Studies,—\$5.00 per term.

Should the number of scholars render the measures practicable, the Trustees will furnish an Assistant Instructor.

The School will for the present be held in the Cong. Vestry, West Thomaston, which has been obtained and fitted up for the use of the Academy. The room is spacious, well lighted, every way pleasant, and well arranged to accommodate from eighty to an hundred scholars.

Board can be had in good families on reasonable terms.

Per order of Executive Committee. R. WOODHULL, Chairman. West Thomaston, April 28th, 1847.

Notice.

JULIUS'S GRIST MILL will run every SATURDAY. J. JULIUS. * 14 3w

The subscriber having made arrangements for a large supply of HOUSE PAPER from New York, offers the balance of stock now on hand at reduced prices. Those who wish to fit up their rooms with this article will now have an opportunity of doing so, uncommonly cheap.

E. THOMASTON, March 5th

BONNETS, BONNETS.

Miss HASKELL has just received from the New York and Boston Manufactures, a fresh supply of

Fashionable Bonnets: Consisting of China, Pearl, Corolla, Violine, and Pettibon Styles—which will be sold as low as at any place in this vicinity. Those who wish to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine for themselves.

